



## CO-OPS ENDORSE LABOR PARTY

### Explanation S.C. Deals Is Demanded

Reveals Follow Has \$30,000 loan on Vermilion licensed premises

TAKEN OUT IN 1946

OYEN, Alta.—Contending that it is improper for cabinet ministers to be engaged in businesses so closely controlled by the government as hotels with licensed premises, Elmer E. Roper, provincial leader of the C.C.F., revealed here Monday that the Hon. W. A. Follow holds a \$30,000 mortgage on the Vermilion hotel, acquired in 1946.

Premier E. C. Manning had previously revealed, in reply to a question from Mr. Roper, that the attorney-general, Hon. Lucien Maynard, was a shareholder in a hotel at Wainham, Alberta.

Speaking to the Coronation-Acadia constituency convention of the C.C.F., the C.C.F. leader asked Premier Manning to tell the public frankly how many of his

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### PERSONAL STUFF

BY  
E. E. R.

I have a friend who is interested enough in the success of our cause to come to my office occasionally to talk frankly about things we have done which we ought not to have done, and things left undone which we ought to have done. He is not the kind of person who bubbles over with unjustified optimism, nor, I hasten to add, is he a pessimist. I guess you'd call him a realist, with his realism born out of long experience and a lifetime of study. It is good to have a friend like that. The other day he came in and said he had something to tell me. This was his story: "I went out on my own to make a one-man canvass," he said, "to discover how my neighbors were thinking about politics. I'd say to a man, 'look, I want to ask you a rather personal question. If you don't want to answer it, all right. But don't get mad, how are you going to vote in the next election?' Nobody got mad and they all answered my question, at least negatively. What interested me most," he said, "was the number of former strong supporters of the Social Credit government who said, 'well, one thing sure I am not going to vote for this crowd again.' Some didn't commit themselves any further than that, others were very definite in saying that they would support the C.C.F. in the next election."

My friend was once a very strong U.F.A. man. He was one of the people who helped to bring about the change in government

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### Mississippi Moves On



The harbormaster's office in St. Louis got flooded out as the raging Mississippi broke through levees after reaching a height of more than 39 feet. The strongest earthquake ever to shake the area followed in the wake of waters that caused millions in property damage.

### Say Newspapers Whistling In The Dark on New Zealand

By MAURICE KITCHING  
C.P.A. Correspondent

WELLINGTON, N.Z.—The Toronto Star's editorial statement (May 31) that New Zealand faces a political crisis on account of the high cost of living is, like most other anti-Labor propaganda, extremely wide of the mark—so wide as to be ludicrous to the New Zealander.

By basing its criticism of New Zealand on a Christian Science Monitor dispatch, the Star forfeits all respect, for the Monitor is in the Chicago Tribune class in its statements about N.Z. politics. It is always wrong, always biased, never objective.

Summarized, the Star's editorial says or suggests:

### PENNY-PINCHING ON PENSIONERS IS DENOUNCED

LIESEMER, ROPER SPEAK

Describing the Old Age Pension bill as "a revolting example of penny-pinching," Elmer E. Roper, M.L.A., told the Calgary Branch of the Social Security League of Canada on Friday evening that "Canada has the doubtful distinction of being the only country in the world where people must pass the full allotted span of life before being eligible for the pension."

A. J. E. Liesemer, M.L.A., who spoke at the same meeting, criticized the provincial government for the limited dental services it provided for pensioners. He pointed to the fact that while extractions are provided for, no provision is made for supplying dentures to the

(Continued on page 5)

(1) That rebels in the N.Z. Labor party will make it difficult for Prime Minister Fraser to continue to hold office.

(2) That there is serious discontent because of inflation and a housing shortage.

Neither of these suggestions is true.

#### Solid Support

It is true that there are critics of the Government inside the N.Z. Labor party, which has never encouraged its members to be yes-men. But the criticism strengthens, rather than weakens, the Government. Just how solid is the support for the Government within the party was shown at the recent annual conference of the party. A dispute between the Government and the dockers' union was put to the vote; the Government received 530 votes, the dockers four—their own.

It is true that N.Z., like most

(Continued on page 8)

### U.S. CO-OP TOUR INCLUDES VISIT TO SASKATCHEWAN

NEW YORK (CPA)—Three co-operative summer tours will be conducted this summer by National Co-operatives, and the Canadian tour is expected to be the most popular of all.

It will be very similar to that which the Co-operative League conducted last summer, visiting co-operatives in north central U.S., Manitoba and Saskatchewan, cradle of the C.C.F. and "Canada's banner co-op province."

The tour will start in Minneapolis on August 1 and close in Superior on August 16. In Saskatchewan tour members will have an opportunity to meet and talk with C.C.F. leaders, including T. C. Douglas, the fighting socialist premier and L. F. McIntosh, minister of the world's first Department of Co-operatives.

#### C.C.F. RADIO TALKS

Grande Prairie, C.F.G.P., 7:15 p.m. Wednesday.  
Edmonton, C.J.C.A., 10:15 p.m. Saturday.  
Calgary, C.F.A.C., 6:15 p.m. Saturday.  
Lethbridge, C.J.O.C., 6:00 p.m. Saturday.

Invite your friends and neighbors to listen in to these five-minute talks each week.

### RADIO PROGRAMS TO CONTINUE IF FUNDS COME IN

When the Radio Fund reached rock-bottom at the end of June prospects did not look very bright for continuing the broadcasts throughout the summer months. However, if contributions continue to come in at the present rate, it looks as if the committee may be in a position to carry on a year-round program. The best guarantee of their continuance is a steady flow of contributions each week.

(Continued on page 5)

### SOCIALIST MAYOR REFUSES TO RUN AS A DEMOCRAT

READING, Penn. (CPA)—Efforts to get Reading's Socialist mayor, J. Henry Stump, to leave his party and run as a Democrat have been totally unsuccessful. Mayor Stump told a labor delegation that he had been a dues-paying Socialist for 45 years and that he was "shocked and insulted" by their "indecent proposal."

Socialists here have nominated a complete slate for city and county officers and have launched a vigorous campaign to capture a majority of the city council seats.

### Saskatchewan Government Is Giving Handicapped People Chance to Work

REGINA—Hon. J. H. Sturdy, minister of reconstruction and rehabilitation, announced today that following negotiations between the Handicapped Citizens' association of Saskatchewan and his department, "a sheltered workshop has been established at Moose Jaw to employ skilled and train semi-skilled handicapped persons." He added that a sum of \$12,000 was included in the department's 1947 estimates for the project.

The company has been set up under section 9 of the Companies Act, dealing with charitable or non-profit organizations.

#### Useful Trade

"The idea," said Mr. Sturdy, "is to take the names of as many handicapped persons as possible off social welfare rolls by employing in the workshop suitable men and women, many of whom have expressed a keen desire to have an opportunity to earn a living in a useful trade or occupation."

In the beginning, drop-leaf tables, boys' wagons, children's

### Convention Pledges Its Allegiance

British Co-operators Give Full Support to Labor's Policy of Planning

HAVE ONLY SOLUTION

LONDON, England (CPA)—British co-operatives have reaffirmed their support for the British Labor Government through the Report of the Central Board, presented to the 78th Annual Congress recently held at Brighton. "Labor, Socialism, Co-operation, these are the only principles that can be applied to the permanent solution of the problems inevitable in the post war world," the report states.

"Tragic indeed would have been the situation of Great Britain if the problems now facing us were committed to the hands of a Conservative or Coalition Government, unable to command the support of the working class organizations like trade unions and co-operative societies," the Central Board of the Co-ops declares.

#### Support Necessary Controls

Full support for a policy of planning, and its necessary set of controls is expressed. "The wisdom of the co-operative policy of maintaining controls until there is a sufficiency of goods available to customers has been abundantly justified during the past year." "Co-operators have no love for rationing as such," it continues. But the "new and excellent policy of full employment means that more people are in a position to purchase more of the prime commodities of life. More milk, for example, has been sold under rationing, to co-operative homes

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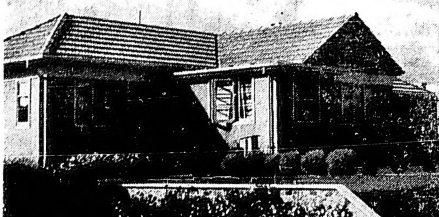
play pens, special furniture, and similar products, will be manufactured. A market for these articles is "already assured," said Mr. Sturdy. "Responsible officials have already contacted firms which will buy finished articles."

**Paid Minimum Wage**  
All the workers in the shop, located at the old 32 S.F.T.S., airport south of Moose Jaw, will be paid minimum wages, and "it is hoped," stated the minister, "that it will be possible to employ an increasing number of workers as the demand for the shop's output increases."

"Establishment of the sheltered workshop is the first effort ever made in Saskatchewan to provide employment for this worthy type of citizen," he declared.

Later on an effort will be made to aid severely disabled persons unable to compete in normal occupations, and who are primarily confined to their homes.

A. Roach, of Moose Jaw, a skilled though handicapped man, has been appointed foreman.



New Zealand's state house-building program is planned, financed and constructed by the government authority. Cottages are built on spacious lots and there are plenty of playgrounds and parks.

## N. Z. Health and Housing Programs Impress Canadian Medical Man

By Jay Powley

**A**Ll New Zealanders, irrespective of their economic resources, now have an inalienable right to full medical advice and services, Dr. Hugh MacLean told me last Thursday when he stopped off in Vancouver for a day en route to Regina after a four-month tour of New Zealand and Australia.

The former Saskatchewan C.C.F. vice-president found the N.Z. Labor government's health service scheme "a great help to people of low incomes." They now have, as citizens, access to services which formerly they only received through charity, if at all.

Accompanied by Mrs. MacLean, Dr. MacLean, who has been practicing in Los Angeles for the last ten years, left Burbank airport on Feb. 12 for New Zealand. They flew to Australia on May 10 and returned to this continent by air, landing at San Francisco last week.

Dr. MacLean went to the Antipodes to investigate the medical

health systems of the two dominions, in collaboration with Prof. Dean McIlenny of the University of California, who was an interested visitor to the C.C.F. National Convention in Regina last August. The two of them will go to work on a paper based on their



**DR. HUGH MACLEAN, F.A.C.S.** former Regina physician who has been practicing in Los Angeles for the last ten years, has just returned from New Zealand and Australia where he investigated the medical-health systems of the two dominions.

investigations when Professor McIlenny returns in September from his year "down under."

**Few Poor People**  
New Zealand is "a great coun-

try," Dr. MacLean exclaimed, and "apparently quite prosperous." He found very few poor people, and no very rich ones, although he covered the North and South Islands extensively during his stay. The Dominion is on the 40-hour week with stores closed all day Saturday and Sunday. N.Z. farmers are "very conservative," he believes.

While he went to N.Z. primarily to look into its medical and health services, Dr. MacLean found something else that really aroused his enthusiasm. "The housing situation is splendid," he declared. "It is far in advance of any place."

New Zealand's state-house building program is "not haphazard" but planned, financed and constructed by the government authority, under several types of plans. After districts have been mapped for development, engineers and architects are sent in to map out the community, including roads, schools, churches, stores and, Dr. MacLean stressed with effervescent enthusiasm, "plenty of playgrounds and parks." The two-, three- and four-room cottages are each built on a spacious lot, facing wide streets where they get the most of the sun's rays.

### Not For Sale

Tenants are assured continuity of tenure. Those who keep their places in good shape receive a discount of 2½ shillings in the weekly rent. Those who don't have a like sum added to their rent. The State Advance Corporation finances the projects, collects rents and supervises the properties.

Only dissatisfaction with New Zealand's state housing scheme comes from those who want to buy their homes. However, the government refuses to sell because it has seen too many homes become mortgage-owned rather than people-owned.

New Zealand's medical-health system is financed through taxation on wages and provides hospital and medical services and pharmaceutical supplies. Basically, the medical benefits are admitted by all New Zealanders to be "a

## A Great Chance Has Been Missed

C.P.A. Reporter Renews Events Leading Up to Breakdown of Paris Conference on Marshall Plan for Europe

**A**S these lines are written, we do not yet know all the details behind the breakdown of the Paris Conference on the Marshall Plan for Europe. We do not know what the grounds for the Soviet objections to the Bevin-Bidault proposals were, nor what alternative, if any, Molotov had to offer. What we do know is that the conference broke down, the gulf between the Soviet Union and the west has been widened, and the reconstruction of Europe as a whole made much more difficult.

No greater tragedy has occurred since the end of the war. The C.C.F. has always maintained that the only effective method of rebuilding the European economy was to treat the continent as one economic unit, and to plan for its reconstruction by pooling the resources of Europe, supplemented by assistance from America. The Marshall offer opened the way for such a plan and the socialists of Britain and France, as well as their governments were quick to seize the opportunity.

Briefly, the proposal was to make an overall survey of Europe's resources and needs, to draw up an overall plan for an exchange of resources among the nations of Europe, and then to request the United States to supply the goods and finances necessary to the success of the plan. Another point which Marshall emphasized, and rightly, was that the assistance from the United States should go for reconstruction rather than relief, so that Europe may be put on its own feet as quickly as possible.

### American Motives

These facts, however, need not fool us as far as American motives are concerned. Undoubtedly the United States Government was motivated by more than their sympathy for the starving Europeans. America probably has two other objectives in mind. Externally, the Marshall plan is probably intended as a more practical step than the Truman doctrine in the American policy of combating the spread of communism in Europe. Internally, for the United States, large scale exports to Europe are recognized by top American planners as the most effective, if not the only means, by which that country can postpone the inevitable capitalist depression.

However, the question of motives does not matter, unless the United States sought to place political conditions on the assistance which Europe is to get. Secretary of State Marshall has firmly denied any such "intention." Although there is reason for having serious doubts about his denial, it is, nevertheless, true that the American government has not yet stated any conditions. And there would be ample time to reject Am-

good thing," and the younger doctors are working in with the scheme, Dr. MacLean found. He believed the scheme was costing too much, though, due to the extensive pharmaceutical benefits.

### Dental Services

The former Regina physician was most impressed with the dental services available to school children. This phase of the Dominion's health service is Prime Minister Peter Fraser's "pet."

Dr. MacLean found the new or public hospitals "wonderful," possessing all facilities possible, and "beautiful" private wards. Touring one hospital in the company of the Prime Minister, he asked if they did not make an additional charge for the private rooms. "My people would not stand for it," she Prime Minister replied. "These must be no economic barriers to receiving all the available medical and hospital services." The Labor government's aim, the minister of health explained,

**Dangerous Stand**  
In view of the above, it is extremely difficult to understand the Soviet attitude. The press reports indicate that Molotov's main objection was that the plan might to some degree interfere with the sovereignty of national economies in Europe. This seems to us a most dangerous stand. For how is it possible to plan the overall reconstruction of Europe without the individual nations having to pool their plans and their resources with those of other countries? No effective economic plan can be drawn up which would not to some extent interfere with national economic sovereignty. Surely, the welfare of the vast millions in Europe and the future peace of the world are more important considerations.

In view of Russia's position, Britain and France had no alternative but to go ahead without her. This will have serious consequences. Russia has now done more to condemn the west European block which she has always feared, than any reactionary forces in the west could have accomplished in years. Further, if the Soviet satellites follow Russia's example — and they are almost certain to do so — then the problem of rehabilitating the European economy will be very much harder.

Thus a great chance has been missed. It has been clear that warm political co-operation between the Soviet Union and the west was hard to attain. It was reasonable to hope that co-operation on the economic front for the common purpose of improving the lot of European peoples would have been possible. Now, this hope has also been disappointed. It is difficult to see what paths are still open, although everyone concerned must try again and again.

### Must Stand United

We hope that the west European countries, led by socialist Britain, will stand united against any American attempt to use the economic assistance for capitalist political purposes. They can do so safely because the United States will be forced to make the assistance available by her own external and internal needs. It is clear that resistance to American pressure would be easier if Russia participated.

If Britain, France and the other countries do succeed in obtaining American assistance without undesirable political conditions, it will be a clear demonstration to the Soviet Union that her tactics were wrong and her fears exaggerated. It may be then that Russia and her satellites will rejoin the European scheme.

to the visitor, was "to make accessible to all, irrespective of economic status, all the facilities of modern science . . . to restore people to health as quickly as possible, without them incurring an ever-burdening debt." New Zealand's health program emphasizes preventive medicine, the health minister said.

### Australia's Health Program

In Australia, Dr. MacLean interviewed Prime Minister Chifley, Senator McKenna, minister of health, and several cabinet ministers. As in New Zealand he was given the utmost co-operation in conducting his survey of institutions and facilities. Australia has not yet embarked on a nationalized health scheme. The federal government only received authority to make the necessary amendment to its constitution at Australian voters' support a referendum giving the Canberra government power to initiate and

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# THE PEOPLE SPEAK

Letters to the editor may be published under a pseudonym, but in each case the name and address of the writer must be forwarded to the editor as evidence of good faith. The People's Weekly takes no responsibility for opinions expressed by correspondents and will not publish any letters exceeding 250 words in length.

## THE C.C.F. CAN WIN

Editor, People's Weekly,

Sir: At last the Liberals in Alberta are in a position to challenge the Social Credit Government. In Harper Prowse, M.L.A., they have a popular man whose courage and ambition cannot be questioned. The Liberals feel that he is the man for the job, which they must admit will be tough.

The fact that the Liberals are back in active politics is rather significant. For a long time the C.C.F. was the only alternative to the present government. The Liberals think they can save the capitalist system in this province, which is seriously threatened by the C.C.F. They saw the handwriting on the wall and for this reason they came out of their hibernation in an attempt to save the rapidly crumbling capitalist system.

During the last year Social Credit has been losing ground. Hence it is now necessary for the privileged class to find someone to administer the affairs of the province for them. The Liberals under Mr. Prowse have been entrusted with this mission.

This province has tremendous wealth which is now being exploited by the industrial barons of this continent. They would not so calmly by watching the people take over their own resources. They have two political parties in the field in an endeavor to hang on to the precious prize for another five years. It is clear that the C.C.F. will have a big battle. The odds are against us, but with the help of all C.C.F. supporters we can win the fight for a better life.

Many people want a change. It is clearly our duty to see that we get a change—a change in the economic system. With this objective in mind our educational work must be intensified.

Yours sincerely,

A. O. ARNTSON.

Hay Lakes.

## TORIES CHANGE THEIR TUNE

Editor, People's Weekly,

Sir: When the Attlee government proposed to nationalize such things as finance, coal mines, electricity, and systems of transport and communication in Britain, the Tories hollered blue ruin to high heaven. Then, when unmindful nature with explicit cold and snow in winter and floods in spring destroyed so much of British food potential, it looked as though a labor leadership of a nation bled white by war could never stand up under such burdens, any one of which would crush a weak government.

Being ideologically in a middle position between the capitalism of the U.S., maintaining its position

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G. HADLEY ROBERTS, Prop.

by its financial power to control the avenues of public information, and communism in Russia, maintaining its position by its governmental power to such control, the British government was fairly evenly divided with nearly half its supporters holding more firmly to the hand of Russia and a slight majority holding more firmly to the U.S.A. How could a people's government divided against itself, stand up under burdens unprecedented in the annals of British history? The answer must be that the government was not a government of the people, the government was the people. It could not fall because it already rested on the ground. No firmer foundation can be found for a government than the support of a majority of people self-organized and self-directing.

The Tory opposition a few short months ago mounted to the wide world the impending economic ruin of Britain because the labor government was changing the purpose of Big Business from the making of profit to the supplying of human need. But the government has gone on and the Tories have changed. They now declare that if the majority in Britain would just put the Labor government out and the Tories in, they will leave all the things socialized that the present government has socialized. To an onlooker the conclusion is that the socialist program of Britain must have already proved its superiority to the old profit system when it has so quickly been endorsed by the official opposition.

I. V. MACKLIN.

Grande Prairie.

## NOT C.C.F. PAMPHLET

Editor, People's Weekly,

Sir: On June 27 I received through the mail a pamphlet containing a scurrilous attack on the S.C. government. Three days later I got a second copy apparently to make sure I would get it.

Although there is no mention of the C.C.F. anywhere in this foul effusion, its whole content is an inference that it emanated from the C.C.F., the intention being to injure the C.C.F. by disgusting all fair-minded people with an organization that would use such foul tactics. This pamphlet is a two-edged weapon that is intended to hit both ways by making a frontal attack on S.C. and give the C.C.F. a stab in the back. By an odd coincidence this scurrilous pamphlet appeared simultaneously with the resurrection of the defunct provincial Liberal party and is reminiscent of the mud-slinging tactics employed by old-time politicians.

As I am sure that no responsible branch of the C.C.F. would be guilty of such foul methods of attacking an opponent, the C.C.F. should lose no time in disavowing any connection with the distribution of this pamphlet and publicize the disavowal as widely as possible. I am sure that J. S. Woodworth, M. J. Coldwell, T. C. Douglas, Stanley Knowles or Angus McInnis would not countenance such tactics for a minute. They are all clean fighters who

know that if the C.C.F. cannot win on its own merits it is not worth fighting for.

I have no love for either the S.C. or the Liberal parties; but, if it were possible for me to believe that the C.C.F. was responsible for the distribution of this pamphlet I would think twice before giving it any further support.

As might be expected, this pamphlet is anonymous. The only clue to its origin being the address: Box 14, Hammond, B.C.

A. LUNAN.

Spruce Grove, Alberta.  
Editor's Note.—The People's Weekly has no knowledge at all of the pamphlet referred to by Mr. Lunan. All literature issued by the C.C.F. carries the name of the organization. No anonymous material is ever issued by the C.C.F. in Alberta or elsewhere.

## JUST A MINUTE!

By A. J. E. LIESEMER, M.L.A.

Before another year has passed there is likely to be a provincial general election. And after that Alberta may be as fortunate as Saskatchewan in having a C.C.F. government.

But it is entirely up to C.C.F. members AS INDIVIDUALS. Alberta can have automobile insurance at cost. The people want that. Tell them that in Saskatchewan there is complete insurance by the government for about 20% of what Social Credit forces us to pay to private insurance financiers. Alberta people are eager for the C.C.F. story. It is up to C.C.F. individuals to tell them.

Alberta can have the same farm security Saskatchewan has, after the next election. Alberta can have the same protective labor laws and health insurance. Alberta can have a government that will face up to the crisis in education, that will bring rural electrification, that will reduce municipal property taxes, that will assist co-operatives and non-exploiting private business. All that we can have. The people of Alberta are ready to listen to the C.C.F. story—they know it is time for a change.

EVERY C.C.F. MEMBER AN ACTIVE MEMBER. That is the way that will unlock the door to the change that Alberta needs and wants.

## MANY ATTRACTIONS AT EDMONTON FAIR

The entries in the livestock division at the Edmonton Exhibition July 14-19 are the heaviest in recent years with every western province sending in entries to compete against livestock entered from British Columbia, Ontario, Quebec and the United States. As usual there will be the annual parade of livestock on Friday morning of fair week. Entries in all livestock classes will close on June 20 at 1 p.m.

In the agricultural sections there will be exhibits of grain and grasses from noted exhibitors, and a splendid array of flowers also is expected to be on display.

On the entertainment side the Royal American Shows, one of the leading Midway organizations in America, will be on display with bigger and better rides and side shows.

The grandstand attractions this year are outstanding, and will be headlined by international stars of stage, screen and radio.

Wife: "I don't think you love me any more...you just sat there all evening and read the paper."

Husband: "Why, sweetheart, whatever gave you that idea? I love you more now than ever. I worship you! No—shut up and let me read."



## H. ZELLA SPENCER

DOMINION Day has come and gone again. No doubt there were widely different ways of celebrating the day for while we may not make quite as much demonstration as do our neighbors with their "Glorious Fourth," it is one of the outstanding holidays in the calendar. But it is a day given over to picnics and sports, with very little thought given by most of us as to the reason for the day being set apart. Sometimes I wonder if it wouldn't be a good thing if we had to comply with a few conditions such as answering a set of questions relative to the subject in order to remind us of its origin, before we were allowed to participate in any festivities.

For I wonder if we do give thought to an appreciation of our country and give thanks that it is our home land? We may give an occasional thought to its potential wealth or to its varied beauty of sea and prairie and mountain and perhaps think wistfully occasionally of some of the possibilities. I question however if we give more than a very very occasional thought regarding our good fortune when it comes to social conditions. Certainly they are far from satisfactory and we realize that much time and thought and energy must be spent before some of the changes which could so easily be effected will be brought about. As for the really difficult ones, at times it takes a great confidence to envisage them.

But in this world things go by comparison and my particular wave of thankfulness at the moment I think is because I have just been looking through the last copy of "The Nation", and comparing life here with that of other countries. There was, for instance, the article regarding the Chinese students and their activities and processions. So much had they seen of the starvation of their fellow countrymen and the destructive results of civil war, that in their demonstrations their slogans were, "The People of China Must

Not Starve" and "Civil War Must Stop."

Another page told of the state of Greece and the fascist activities there. Still another told of the growing power of Peron in Argentina and his gradual ascendancy over Bolivia.

Then I turned to another page describing the great annual musical festival at Tanglewood in the Berkshires, in Massachusetts, where, before it ends, some hundred thousand people will have the pleasure of listening to music in the beautiful surroundings. I thought I was going to have one entirely pleasant bit of reading of conditions nearer home, but I found it spoiled by the cruel anti-Jewish feeling that has been allowed to creep in.

So I was grateful for our Dominion although I realize that effort must be made that individual human needs must be supplied from our abundance. Also I realize that we must be on the alert that fascist sympathies are not allowed to develop here nor anti-Jewish sentiment spread among us.

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Workers of America No. 214—Meets 3rd Wednesday in Labor Hall, President, D. O. Hargrave, 9211 53rd Avenue, South, 1st Floor, Secretary, 9937 80th Avenue, phone 33919; Secy-Treasurer, J. Flower, 10822 120th Street, phone 11987. Deliveries delegate, J. Lindsay, 10764 75th Street, phone 23841.  
Carpenters & Joiners of America Local 1325—Edmonton, Alta. Union Brotherhood of—Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays in the Labor Temple, President, W. C. Stanton, 12065 94th St.; Fin-Sec'y, J. A. McEwen, 1014 Avenue; Sec'y, A. McEwen, Labor Temple; Treasurer, J. A. S. Smith, 11338 92nd Street; Business Agent, J. P. Croft, Labor Temple.  
Electricians—Meets second Wednesday in each month in Labor Hall, President, Percy Williamson, 9415 106th Ave., Recording Secretary, Alberta Whelp ton, 11822 57th Street.  
Railway Carman No. 208, Brotherhood of—Meets second Friday of each month in Labor Hall, President, J. G. Asplund, 12252 111th Ave.; Sec'y, S. Lewis, 11417 73rd St.; Fin-Sec'y, Hamilton, 10590 80th Ave.  
Fire Fighters—No. 209, International Association of—Meets in No. 2 Fire Hall, President, Tom Steele, 924 101st St., Edmonton; Secretary-Treasurer, D. Young, 12111 Jagger Ave., Edmonton.

# PEOPLE'S WEEKLY

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## NATURAL ALLIANCE

**G**REAT Britain is the birthplace and home of the co-operative movement. There the idea was conceived. There it has been carried out more effectively and more efficiently than anywhere else in the world. There the men and women in the co-operatives know what are the fundamental objectives of co-operation.

It is not surprising therefore that the 78th Annual Congress of the British Co-operative Movement should have reaffirmed its support of, and faith in, the democratic socialist principles of the British Labor Party.

It is no exaggeration when the British Co-ops in their annual report express the opinion that it would have been disastrous at this time for Great Britain to have had a Tory government. Only the application of the principles of co-operation could have saved the nation from collapse in the post-war situation, say the co-operative leaders, and none are better qualified than they to express such an opinion.

Co-operation by producers and consumers is one of the means through which the people obtain some control over their own economic affairs. It is logical and sensible therefore that the great British Co-operative Movement should be allied so closely with the political movement whose objective is democratic control of the economic life of the nation.

## SHOULD BE CLEANED UP

**Q**UESTIONABLE actions in public life should be exposed and then corrected. With the exception of Premier Manning, all who discussed publicly the part ownership of a hotel with licensed premises by Attorney General Maynard, condemned the engaging of a cabinet minister in a business so directly controlled by the government. The friendly *Edmonton Bulletin* sharply rebuked the Premier for condoning his law officer's position.

Now it is revealed that another cabinet minister is in the hotel business in a big way. Whether or not there are others in the same position the Premier should frankly tell the public.

There should not be the slightest question in anyone's mind about the impropriety of cabinet ministers engaging in a business the prosperity or otherwise of which may be directly affected by a vote of the legislature. Legislators should never be in the position where they can vote on matters affecting their own businesses. That has long been accepted as a first principle in British public affairs. It is a principle which should not be departed from here.

It is not always the most pleasant thing to call public attention to questionable practices on the part of public men, but it is nevertheless a duty to do so. In the interests of clean government the C.C.F. leader in the province should be commended for turning the public gaze on a condition in the Alberta cabinet that needs to be corrected immediately.

It is difficult to believe that the late William Aberhart would have been weak enough to permit his ministers to be involved in questionable business deals affecting their cabinet positions.

## SHOULD BE MADE TO REPENT

**P**UBLIC disapproval of the Automobile Accident Indemnity Act passed at the last session of the Alberta legislature is growing daily as motor vehicle owners realize how they have been sold out to the insurance corporations.

During the session the Premier tried to meet the objections of C.C.F. members by saying that the government would go into the automobile insurance business and sell insurance at as near cost as possible. There is no sign of this yet and in the meantime the insurance companies are turning on the heat on motor vehicle owners, warning them of the danger of being without insurance.

And a very real danger it is. Much as the People's Weekly hates to see the people of this province stuck-up with a gun at their heads to make them buy insurance at rates as high as the traffic will bear, it must join in the warning against neglect to have insurance. Serious consequences may follow if a car owner is not insured.

Why the government persisted in passing such an act is difficult to understand. The people of the province should see that it is made to repent its action.

## HARVEST TIME

**U**NPREDICATED returns in the way of C.C.F. memberships and subscriptions to the People's Weekly in the past three weeks indicate that C.C.F. people need only to be working at the job to take advantage of the sharp falling off of government support. From every-quarter of the province where active work is being done the story is the same. The people are on the march again.

## THE THIRD COLUMN

### BRITAIN'S DEMOCRATIC PLANNING

From "Britain's Economic Situation"—a Speech in the House of Commons by Sir Stafford Cripps:

"There is a wide difference between what may be termed totalitarian planning and democratic planning. The essence of the former is that the individual must be completely subordinated to the needs of the state, even to the extent of depriving the individual of free choice of occupation. Democratic planning, on the other hand, aims at preserving maximum freedom of choice for the individual while yet bringing order into the industrial production of the country, so that it may render the maximum service to the nation as a whole. We are attempting to make a success of democratic planning, and, save for emergency measures such as were necessitated by the war, or may be necessitated by some urgent economic crisis, we have decided, in accordance with what, I am certain, is the wish of the country, not to employ, as a normal matter, methods of direction or compulsion of manpower outside the necessities of defence. . . . We must also rely upon the individual co-operation of both sides of industry. It is of the essence of democratic planning that it is, to a very considerable extent, dependent for its implementation upon the willingness of employers and employees to join in working out the plan."

### OF THINGS TO COME

The New Yorker, June 28:

"Dr. Donald H. Andrews, an atomic chemist at Johns Hopkins, is working on the problem of a subway to transport passengers from New York to San Francisco in an hour. The Naval Research Laboratory in Washington has developed a technique for moving grass by means of a high, shrill whistle, which agitates it so violently that the stems break off, and a government scientist in Britain told a laundry convention that the same sort of ultrasonic vibrations will be used in the future to shake the dirt out of clothes. Dr. James A. Van Allen, a physicist at Johns Hopkins, has announced that everything is ready for human flight in rocket ships as soon as somebody figures out how to get the passengers back to earth."

### HIT 15-YEAR HIGH

Brewery Worker (United States), June 25:

"More mergers and purchases of competitors took place in 1946 than in any of the previous 15 years. The number of mergers in 1946 was 26 per cent more than in 1945 and 225 per cent above the annual average in 1940-1941."

"The big corporations are using their huge accumulations of war-time profits to buy out competition and hold up high prices. According to the F.T.C., the large corporations have sufficient funds to support a high level of merger activity for years to come, particularly in those industries in which small business still continues to occupy an important position."

### SCARCE BUT PROFITABLE

Plasterer and Cement Finisher, June:

"Profile of the Colgate-Palmolive-Peet Co. in 1946 have almost doubled those of the previous year."

"President E. H. Little, in his annual report to stockholders, said the company's net income in 1946 was \$14,443,835 or \$7.14 a common share, compared with \$7,036,054, or \$3.34 share for 1945. The company made its record profits despite a continuing scarcity of the principal raw materials for soap."

# FOOTPRINTS

## A Revolutionary Gospel

By J. P. GRIFFIN

"He was ill-treated but he bore it humbly."

**T**HE three-sided drama of life which has been accepted by Socialism and Christianity—their meeting and of their combining in new forms. Christianity pictures man as pure, fallen, and redeemed, and socialism so pictures society.

But before that redemption can take place both assume that there will be a long period of struggle followed by an awful crisis. After this the new Kingdom, the final stage, will be realized. In theology the crisis ends in the battle of Armageddon, and this belief in a period of collapse is at least as old as the Hebrew scriptures. It was apparently shared by Jesus, and is the subject of much speculation today. Curiously enough, Technocracy which scorns Theology is based upon its acceptance, as a foregone conclusion, of the belief that the price system will collapse and usher in a time of chaos.

To Socialists the advent of Fascism, with all the horrors that that name brings to mind, is the immediate threat to society today. Some see in it the final phase of Capitalism. And as its rigid restrictions which have so long hindered society's growth, are burst asunder, as its old forms are dis-

solved, and its contacts broken, they expect a period of violent change before men move forward into calmer modes of life. Others believe that this violent phase can be foreseen and avoided by democratic action on the part of the people just as Armageddon can be rendered unnecessary by man's wholehearted acceptance of the teachings of Jesus. The Theologians look forward to the reign of Christ for a thousand years, and the Communists to an extended period of control over the people by the dictatorship of the Party. Thus both the inward and outward struggles of man to escape from impending evil are dramatized for us.

In describing the means by which new life will be given to mankind, there is also a striking similarity. Because there is apparently no progress without sacrifice, the Nazarene Carpenter was willing to give his life that his redemptive mission might be made complete. The gibe levelled at him as he hung on the cross rings true. "He saved others, Himself He cannot save." In like manner it appears that modern society if it is true to its destiny, must suffer too, and some must even dare to die that our social order may be redeemed from its sinful state. In Theology, salvation comes by the suffering servant, in Socialism by the suffering people, and as man must give up life to gain life, so class domination must die that mankind may attain community. Are we big enough to accept the challenge, sincere enough to pay the necessary price?

# It Is Important Who Cares and How Much

By J. E. Cook,

President, Alberta C.C.F.

**W**HAT sort of future does the co-operative movement suggest for itself? The whole co-operative business idea is based on the assumption that people themselves have enough interest, ability and initiative to manage their own business. Many people have.

The movement has grown in a few years in Canada until today it threatens the existing methods. The threat is now severe enough to make the private owners of the privilege of monopoly and cartel business take particular notice. Pressure has been put on governments to protect their special interest and privilege. Competition by co-operatives is too strong.

Hence, the legislation for taxation of co-ops, as well as other restrictive and propaganda measures to discourage the further growth and practice of co-operative buying and selling, under boards of directors nominated, elected and supported by producer and consumer, in the primary interest of producer and consumer.

Like any democratic movement, success will depend upon the education, understanding, initiative and interest of the individual in the co-operative movement. Lacking the will to close attention to the details of his own business, even when such details have of necessity been delegated to specific persons to create and manage, the whole structure is due to collapse.

But given such interest, the structure will eventually replace the present system of profit exploitation of the individual, and still provide for the real liberty of each and every citizen. The pitfalls are deep and close together.

First, there must be an adequate plan. There must be responsible, honest and capable officers and management personnel. Then comes membership understanding and loyalty to plan and principle. Given these there is a wonderful future for the co-op movement. Without this, it must fail, and in so doing establish more fixedly the contention of the present private operators of monopoly business that people are properly just pawns in a thrilling game for industrial sports who win or lose political and money power, who gamble with the life and happiness of the "masses", and who make and keep the game the important thing. It may rain atomic bombs, destructive bacteria, bullets and fire; it may merely bring economic depression with shortages of food, clothing, shelter and health, with the inevitable accompaniment of disease, squalor, sorrow and despair; but it brought its gamblers' thrill to the industrial playboy who sighs with satisfaction at a game well played.

### C.C.F. Offers New Hope

The matter is important at this time. Elections are nearing in Alberta and Canada. It is time for an effective change. The C.C.F. offers that change. But the C.C.F. operates as does the co-operative movement, on the assumption that people are competent to manage their own affairs. The same conditions that offer hope for the future of the co-operative movement are required to make the offering of the future possibilities of the C.C.F.

Just to get power will be of little avail if people are not prepared to accept and adopt the basic position of control. As with the co-operative movement, it requires a distinct purpose to make any difference in whether goods are bought from a co-op or from a channel where the saving might be two cents today at a cost of economic misery tomorrow. So

(Continued on Page 6)



## BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONAL DIRECTORY

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ery, Gear Cutting, Welding,  
and General Repairs.

## Penny-Pinching

(Continued from page 1)

old folks. He also reminded the audience that drugs are only provided while the patient is in hospital.

#### Boosts Municipal Tax

Mr. Roper said that with the Dominion government continuing to contribute only 75 per cent of the amount of the pension the provinces will now be forced to pay \$7.50 a month instead of \$6.25. He stated that in Alberta which is the only province, except Manitoba, where the municipalities are charged up with any part of the cost the municipal taxpayer will now pay \$3.00 instead of 2.50.

#### Penny Pinching

It had cost Canada 20 billion dollars for six years of war, or nearly \$400,000,000 per month, he stated, and in the light of these figures the parsimonious penny-pinching of the federal government in the new old age pensions bill is "absurd as well as inexcusable," he contended. Higher pensions and higher incomes generally for all in the lower income brackets were essential to prosperity, he maintained. \$60 a month at 60 was not an extravagant goal he declared.

Mr. Roper and Mr. Lieser both urged the organization to continue to press for improvements in the old age pension legislation. He reminded the audience that Mr. Lieser first introduced a motion in the 1945 session of the legislature asking for the payment of all medical, hospital and dental expenses for old age pensioners. He introduced it again the following year but it was ruled out of order three times. But all the time, said the speaker, public opinion was making itself felt and on June 1st of this year the government was compelled to act.

A male nurse in an insane asylum noticed a patient with his ear close to the wall, listening intently. The patient held up two fingers as a warning to be very quiet; then beckoned him over and said: "You listen here."

The nurse put his ear to the wall and listened for some time, then turned to the patient and said: "I can't hear anything."

"No," said the patient, "and it's been like that all day."

## Annual Constituency Conventions

Afternoon conventions 2 p.m., followed by evening public meetings at 8:30.

**SPEAKERS: MON. L. F. McINTOSH, AND ELMER E. ROPER**  
Alexandra, Monday, July 14th.  
Kitcoy Hall. This will be a NOMINATING CONVENTION.

**SPEAKER: HON. L. F. McINTOSH**  
Bruce, Tuesday, July 15th. V. King Hall.

**SPEAKER A. J. E. LIESEMER, M.L.A.**  
Grouard, Monday, July 21st. En-Ida Hall.

**Peace River, Tuesday, July 22nd.**  
Elk's Hall, Fairview.

**Spirit River, Wednesday, July 23.**  
Sexsmith.

**Grande Prairie, Thursday, July 24th.**  
Speke Hall, Grande Prairie.

**Peace River Federal, Friday, July 25th.**  
Rycroft.

**SPEAKERS: WM. IRVINE, M.P. AND J. E. COOK**  
Clover Bar, Monday, July 21st. Memorial Hall, Teffield.

**Camrose, Tuesday, July 22nd.**  
Elk's Hall, Camrose. This will be a NOMINATING CONVENTION.

## Public Meetings Only

**SPEAKERS: WM. IRVINE, M.P. AND J. E. COOK**  
Forestburg, Monday, July 28th. Voss Hall.

**Elmore, Wednesday, July 30th.**  
Alexandra, Monday, July 14th. Kitcoy Hall. This will be a NOMINATING CONVENTION.

**MRS. NELLIE PETERSON**  
SPIRIT RIVER CONSTITUENCY  
Monday, July 14th. Wanham School.

**Tuesday, July 15th. Tangent School.**

**Thursday, July 17th. Teepee Creek.**

**Saturday, July 19th. Valhalla Centre.**

**GRANDE PRAIRIE CONSTITUENCY**  
Monday, July 21st. Hythe.

**Tuesday, July 22nd. Lymburn.**

**Friday, July 25th. Goodfare.**

**Saturday, July 26th. Hinton Trail.**

**Monday, July 28th. Wembley.**

**Tuesday, July 29th. Pipestone Creek.**

**Thursday, July 31st. Bezanon.**

**Friday, August 1st. Debolt.**

**Saturday, Aug. 2nd. Valleyview.**

## BRITISH LORDS ALTERING THE TRANSPORT BILL

By KENNETH C. RATHBONE  
(CPA Correspondent)

LONDON, Eng. (Air Mail)—The Transport Bill, nationalizing road and rail transport, has been altered very drastically by some amendments carried in the House of Lords.

After the bill has been passed by the House of Commons, it will return to the House of Lords, where the amendments will be discussed again and most of them rejected. It is likely that the House of Lords will then withdraw their amendments, and the bill will go through as the government wants it.

**Delaying Tactics**  
Some lords appear to be carrying out the well-known Conservative tactic of delaying as much as possible the legislation they do not like in order to prevent too many fundamental changes before 1950 when the Conservatives are hoping to regain political power.

But the Conservative House of Lords is not expected to reject the bill, and so provoke a constitutional crisis, by using their majority in an unrepresentative hereditary chamber to over-ride the democratically elected House of Commons.

In 1910, the Conservatives in the House of Lords did provoke such a crisis and lost. They know that circumstances today are even less favorable for success.

**Can't Kill Finance Bills**  
The Parliament Act passed in 1911 by the victorious Liberal government is still in force. The House of Lords cannot reject any finance bills and these bills become law within one month of passing the House of Commons, and the Speaker of the House of Commons decides which are finance bills.

A bill which is passed by the House of Commons three sessions in succession, provided that a period of two years has elapsed between the first introduction in the Commons and the third rejection by the Lords, becomes law whether the Lords agree or not. Therefore, their maximum power even today is to delay a bill for about 2½ years.

The composition of the House of Lords at the beginning of this year was as follows:

Conservatives .....	417
Liberals .....	76
Liberal-National .....	12
Labour .....	42
No party attachment .....	296
Total .....	842

Generally only about 100 attend the daily business of the House. These regular attenders are mainly those keenly interested in politics and some of them were members of the House of Commons before they inherited, or were raised to, their baronies.

If the House of Lords completely ejected an important Labour Government bill the Prime Minister would follow the usual procedure in such circumstances (as in 1832 and 1910) and ask the King to create several hundred new Lords in order to give the Labour Party a majority in the House of Lords.

The King could, of course, create these new Lords immediately. But if he was doubtful whether or not the Government had the support of the country he could "tear" to create these new Lords until after a General Election. In this case Parliament would be dissolved immediately and if Labour won the election then the new Lords would be created if the Conservatives still refused to give way.

## Radio Programs

(Continued from Page 1)

The following contributions are acknowledged this week:

**Radio Fund**  
K. Linde 1.00, J. Johnson 1.00, C. Fredericksen 1.00, L. K. Larsen 1.00, J. C. Cook 1.00, G. R. Trevithick 1.00, C. R. Websdale 1.00, A. E. Doris 4.00, J. S. Preskey 1.00, J. Litzenger 1.00, E.E.G. 1.00, C. H. Johnson 1.00, A. McKee 2.00, D. J. Allinott 1.00, Mrs. A. E. Allinott 1.00, R. L. Heffern 1.00, Joe Best 5.00, John Evjen 1.00, F. C. Berry 1.00, W. M. Washburn 1.00, R. M. Cartwright 1.00, D. B. Fraser 1.00, F. Duguid 1.00, Levi Bone 1.00, Alex Haeley 1.00, R. Tarocette 1.00, J. K. Gagnon 2.00, M. Dumont 1.00, F. H. Allen 2.00, W. J. Savary 3.00, P. E. Berglin 1.00, F. L. Tilson 1.00.

#### NOTICE

TAKE NOTICE that Edmonton Machinery and Supply Ltd., of Edmonton, in the Province of Alberta, hereby gives notice that it intends to apply to the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies for a change of name of the said Company to McDonald's Machinery & Supply Ltd.

DATED at Edmonton this 8th day of July A.D. 1947.  
Edmonton Machinery & Supply Ltd.

Per A. McDonald, Pres.

## U.S. RADIO MOGULS DEMAND FREE HAND

Attempt to tighten their grip on the airwaves—Fight all regulations

WASHINGTON.—Radio broadcasting is one of America's most profitable industries. Some companies earn as much as 300 per cent annually on their original investment.

A popular magazine recently disclosed that Columbia, one of the biggest networks, recovers the entire cost of a day's operation from the advertising revenue of an early-morning Washington broadcaster.

One reason why broadcasting yields such large returns is that it enjoys the immensely valuable privilege of using the air—still the property of the people of this country—without a penny of cost. No other form of communication has this advantage. For example, the railroads have to purchase right-of-way, lay rail and acquire expensive equipment before they can do business.

With all the benefits it enjoys, it would seem that radio should be satisfied. Such, however, is not the case.

#### Methods Questionable

Ever since the government stepped in with regulations, radio moguls have sought to get around them. At times radio's methods have been more than questionable. It has been responsible for scandal after scandal.

In the first radio act, sponsored by former Senator C. C. Dill (Dem., Wash.), it was stipulated that the air belongs to the people. Licenses were issued for limited periods. The radio people have been trying to circumvent these safeguards, but have not completely succeeded, although they have invested large sums in lobbyists.

A few years ago Senator Burton K. Wheeler (Dem., Mont.) drafted a code which he had been led to believe would be acceptable to the industry. Later broadcasters marshalled their forces against the measure and Wheeler dropped it in disgust.

#### Want No Regulation

Legislation embodying some of the Wheeler proposals is being sponsored at this session by Senator Wallace H. White, Jr. (Rep., Me.), who collaborated with Wheeler in drafting the abandoned bill.

The Senate Commerce Committee is holding hearings on the bill and has learned that broadcasters have not abated their hostility.

Indeed, spokesmen for the industry have indicated they want no regulation, or as little as possible. They object to provisions giving the Federal Communications Commission some control over programs. Once issued, they insist, a license should be renewed automatically. That would be equivalent to giving stations a vested interest in the air.

#### Drag "Red Herring"

Spokesmen for broadcasters have trooped before the committee to attack any effort to regulate or supervise programs as an invasion of "free speech." They insist they should be as free as newspapers and permitted to put on the air

## C.C.F. Will Have A Refreshment Booth At The Exhibition

Visitors from out of town as well as Edmontonians are invited to visit the C.C.F. refreshment booth at the Exhibition Grounds July 14 to 19. It is located just back of the grandstand on the roadway leading to the Manufacturers' Building and will be well marked with a C.C.F. banner. Hot dogs, hamburgers and light lunches will be served.

SUGGEST \$5.50 to \$6.50

At a recent meeting of the board of directors of the Alberta Federation of Labor it was agreed that \$5.50 for stoking and \$6.50 for threshing based on a ten-hour day, plus board, would be a fair basis of remuneration for harvest help.

## HIGH PRICES USE UP WARTIME FUNDS

WASHINGTON.—Skyrocketing prices during the past year have forced workers in the low income brackets to use up all or a large part of their wartime savings in order to make ends meet.

That's one of the many significant disclosures contained in a report just issued by the Federal Reserve Board, based upon a cross-section poll of consumers taken throughout the United States.

The board is known as a very conservative institution, but its report carried a "storm signal" warning that unless purchasing power of workers goes up, the nation's economy is headed for a slump.

Its report showed a lopsided trend during the year. Among those in the lower and moderate income brackets, aggregate savings fell off by 10 billion dollars. On the other hand, among top incomes, assets rose sharply.

Anything they please, so long as it is not obscene.

Senator White accused the witnesses of "dragging a red herring." He held it is necessary to review programs when time comes to renew a station's license if the public is to have any protection.

Senator "Ed" Johnson (Dem., Colo.), declared the first interest of radio "seems to be the advertiser," and he added:

"You aren't asking for freedom of speech. What you are asking is the right to sell free speech in the market places, just like onions in the grocery store."

Senator Ernest W. McFarland (Dem., Ariz.), objected that radio broadcasting and newspaper publishing are not so similar as to be treated alike. He emphasized that newspapers are granted no government license, as are radio stations, and they don't use the people's property free of cost.

A representative of the National Broadcasting Company told an amazing story. He said a communication system can send a million words a minute, and he predicted that it won't be long until Americans will be receiving their newspapers by radio facsimile.

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# A Poor Labor Code

by DAVID LEWIS,

C.C.F. National Secretary

**H**UMPHREY MITCHELL and the Liberal Government deserve severe condemnation for the way in which the federal labor code has been handled this session. It was put before the House of Commons during the dying weeks, with the result that the Industrial Relations Committee, which is now considering the bill, could not possibly give it the attention and the careful consideration it requires. Furthermore, the labor movement in Canada was, by this procedure, robbed of any effective opportunity to study the bill, to discuss it across the country, and to influence its contents.

For awhile it looked as if the government manoeuvre might succeed and the bill would be railroaded through. However, the heat of the summer has accomplished what the Liberal "science" would have gladly ignored. Because MacKenzie King is determined to prorogue Parliament by July 12, the labor bill will be laid over till next year. So the Prime Minister indicated on Friday, July 4th.

It seems to me important that Labor should use the next six months to mobilize every possible effort necessary to get substantial improvements in the present bill.

## A Poor Bill

The present bill is, to put it mildly, a poor one. The only favorable thing about it is that, for the first time, there will be among the peace-time statutes of Canada, a law that provides machinery for the recognition of trade unions and for collective bargaining. Yet this is a pretty small thing to crow about. After all, the recognition of unions and collective bargaining are fundamentals in any democratic society, and the government of Canada is hardly to be congratulated for putting a legal stamp on a democratic fundamental as late as 1947.

The major needs of a federal labor code, the present bill does not meet in any satisfactory way. What are those needs? They must be briefly summarized as follows:

### Should Start Now

1. Provision in the federal code which would make the legislation applicable throughout the country. This may require an amendment to the B.N.A. Act. If it does—and most constitutional experts believe so—then surely 1947 is not too early to seek such amendment. In any case, however, the present bill does not even cover the field which could be covered under our present constitution. In fact, the coverage is so limited as to lead to the conclusion that the federal minister of labor and his department are anxious to have as little as possible under their jurisdiction, rather than as much as possible.

### Definition Inadequate

2. A federal labor code ought to render company unions illegal,



DAVID LEWIS

to define the term in such a way as to leave no possible loophole, and to give the Board under the Act automatic authority to order the dissolution and disestablishment of company unions. All the present bill does is to say that company unions are not to be recognized as collective bargaining agents by the Board. But the definition of company unions is inadequate, there is nothing to stop them from continuing their treacherous work, and the board is given no power to dissolve them.

### Long Drawn Out

3. Any labor bill, to be satisfactory must provide conciliation machinery which functions quickly, and which acts as an instrument to settle disputes, rather than as a ruse to make effective strike action difficult. Yet the conciliation machinery provided in the federal bill is hardly more than a procedure to make successful strikes impossible. The delay before even a strike vote may be taken is from two to three months.

The union has to go through the process of preliminary attempt to get the employer to negotiate, then an appeal to the minister, then the appointment of a conciliation officer, then another recommendation to the minister, then the appointment of a conciliation board, then the sittings of the board, then a delay after the board's report has been filed with the minister. Anyone acquainted with the labor movement and its struggle can see what such a tortuous and lengthy procedure would do in a really serious dispute. No doubt well-established unions, which have functioned under collective agreements for many years, may find the procedure not too crippling. But recently organized or new unions are bound to find it entirely impossible. And after all, the main value of a labor code is for new organizations of workers, rather than for those which already enjoy effective collective bargaining.

4. Obviously, legislation on labor relations is necessary only because a section of Canadian employers still refuses to recognize the place of trade union organization, and uses every trick in the bag to prevent and destroy unions in their industries. No act to deal with the situation can therefore be satisfactory unless it contains specific provisions to compel employers to bargain with certified unions the moment they are certified, and unless it also contains penalties severe enough to act as effective sanctions against anti-labor employers. The present federal bill contains no such provisions. Nothing in the bill can really prevent a reactionary employer from carrying on as he would have without the legislation. After a complicated procedure, such an employer may perhaps be prosecuted and have to pay an inconsequential fine. The little fellows may be brought into line by such mild legislation, but the big fellows are undoubtedly having a good laugh about it all.

### Other Objections

There are other serious, though less important, objections to many of the provisions in the federal labor code. But the above are surely enough to require every section of the organized labor movement to demand amendments with a united voice. I therefore find it hard to understand what could have persuaded the president and executive of the Trades and Labor Congress, and the legislative Committee for the Railway Unions, to endorse the federal bill.

Perhaps they are motivated by a desire to see some federal code enacted, even one that is not satisfactory, rather than be left with none. And since the present bill was brought down in the last weeks of the session, they may have been fearful about prolonging any arguments over its provisions.

But this fear is now removed. The government itself is laying the bill over till next year. This will give the Trades and Labor Congress the opportunity to "prepare constructive amendments and press them on the government and Parliament."

The bill is clearly unsatisfactory in its major provisions. If the Trades and Labor Congress and the Canadian Congress of Labor act together to demand the reasonable and intelligent amendments which the C.C.L. brief proposed, they may get some important improvements. Otherwise Mitchell will sit tight, and we will get a labor code that may, in some cases, do more harm than good.

## It Is Important

(Continued from page 4)

with the C.C.F. it is required that people realize that the economic miseries attendant on depression and war are the result of economic maladjustment and may be avoided by proper political policy in a political democracy.

The whole matter boils down to whether or not people are interested, have the initiative and the will to provide better things in better ways, or whether as pigs or sheep we accept a destiny planned for us by fellow-beings with a superiority complex. It is important who cares and how much!

This very year the C.C.F. can become the most important political factor in this province. But the C.C.F. is composed of its members. It has no glittering spearhead. It is a solid democratic ball. It is exactly what its own members and supporters make it. It can do only what its members and supporters do. It is important who cares and how much.

# Of the People, By the People, For the People

Radio Address by Elmer E. Roper, M.L.A.

**T**HERE are two little instruments that have a relation to the temperature of a room or building. One is called a thermometer and the other a thermostat. A thermometer records the temperature. It tells us whether the room is too hot, too cold, or just right. But it stops there. It doesn't do anything about it. A thermostat also records the temperature. But it does do something about it. If the temperature goes down it turns on the heat. If the room gets too warm it turns off the heat.

In relation to the affairs of a nation and its people there are plenty of thermometers, people who grouse about things which they think are wrong. But they don't do anything about it.

Fortunately down through the years there have been small groups of people who are more like thermostats. People who haven't been satisfied with things as they were, but were also determined to do something about it.

## Co-op Doers

Back there in Rochdale, England, 103 years ago there was such a group. Only twenty-eight men and one woman. Poor men, workers in the textile mills. They weren't men of business experience. Neither were they learned in the science of economics. But they were men of good sense, and determination.

They could see themselves as the victims of a two-way squeeze. Low wages for their labor on the one hand, and high prices for everything they had to buy to live, on the other. So they had a meeting about it. But they weren't satisfied just to talk about their plight, or grouse about it. They had the will and the courage to do something about it. That was the beginning of the co-operative movement as we have it today.

## The Major's Definition

Abraham Lincoln said democracy is government of the people

by the people for the people. Not everybody believes in that definition. In a recent issue of the Social Creditor, published in England and the personal organ of Major Douglas himself, he says: "Lincoln's words are a tale told by an idiot, all noise and fury, signifying nothing." He says "the condition of the world in general and Great Britain in particular has deteriorated in proportion to the extension of the ballot box."

## Lincoln's Good Enough

Well, that's the Major's estimation of democracy. But in spite of that, most of us do believe that Lincoln's definition, government of the people, by the people, for the people, is not only good as a definition but good also as an objective. It is so good that it should not be limited to the mere election of political representatives in parliament or legislatures. It is a principle that should apply equally in the control of our economic life.

That is what the Rochdale pioneers thought. They said, the supplying to ourselves of the things we need to live is our business. Why should we leave it entirely in the hands of others? Lincoln's definition of democracy didn't come until twenty years' later. But the Rochdale pioneers themselves established as a principle in economic affairs, government of ourselves by ourselves for ourselves. That is "economic democracy."

There are two ways in which economic democracy is established—though public ownership and through co-operative ownership. Public ownership of such projects as electric power systems and other public utilities or monopolistic enterprises. Co-operative ownership of dairies, packing plants, marketing agencies, supply houses. The people apply the principle of government of the people, by the people, for the people to their own economic affairs through co-operative activities and public ownership. And that is the basis of the C.C.F. program.

# Bracken - Drew Feuding Splits Tory Ranks

By DONALD C. MacDONALD

**R**EPEATED rumours that John Bracken will drop, or be dropped from, the leadership of the Tory Party in favour of George Drew are not right—not yet, at least.

It is no secret that a large group within the Tory party favors a change in leadership, not out of any love for George Drew so much as acute dissatisfaction with Bracken's leadership. Reason why "honest John" is safe for the moment is that the Drew boosters have decided that the time is not opportune.

"The move is not feasible," as the boys in the back room coyly put it.

Why? Simply this: like everybody else, the Drew boosters know that they Tory Party hasn't a ghost of a chance of taking the next election. Those who want Bracken's head don't want it now. Let Bracken take the beating, and the consequences, it is argued. Then Drew can come in with four years in which to be built up.

## Game's Already Lost

This decision is by no means a hard and fast one. But it is the significant development of the moment. An important member of the Drew boosters recently took a trip across Canada to size up the situation. In light of what he found, the Drew-for-leader campaign was called off temporarily. There's no point in putting in a new pitcher in the ninth inning when the game's already lost. It should be noted that this de-

cision, while leading to no immediate action, does confirm the breach within the Tory ranks. This breach has widened beyond bridging this session. Tory tactics of debating one way to catch popular support, and voting the opposite so as to avoid alienating the Old Guard, fooled nobody—and increased the lack of confidence. Gallup polls reflect the sag in Tory support throughout the country.

## Lying Low

But the decision to leave Bracken in the leadership as a ready-made scapegoat for another Tory defeat is not necessarily an irrevocable one. It is short-term strategy in light of the present political situation. Should Mr. King retire, and a new Liberal leader go the country, the picture might alter. The Drew boosters are merely lying low. The time, they think, will come.

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## "All About Us"

Reviewed by Frances Perkins

**A** MOST interesting book for children has recently come on the market—a book entitled "All About Us" by Eva Knox Evans. Miss Evans is an experienced writer for children with a real talent for putting general conceptions in terms of the particular which children can understand. "All About Us" treats the human race as a human family and develops the origin of the wandering of primitive man in reaction to earthquake, volcano, flood and ice as well as in search of food. She says that the divisions and differences of people are largely the result of separations of individuals and groups from a larger wandering group by some accident. By exposing people to different climatic and food supply circumstances, the physical differences were established. The white skin, the hairy body are responses to a cold climate. The dark skin and hairless body were responses to the sun and heat for many generations.

### Tactful and Amusing

The underlying concepts of Miss Evans' book about primitive people are probably sound. She tells the story of the whole life of Man, up to his period of settlement, in about nineteen pages in language that children will like and comprehend.

The author treats the developments in external appearance of people which have evolved after thousands of years in a very tactful and amusing way and since the book is written obviously for children on this continent she stresses the fact that Chinese think Europeans look very funny and often laugh at them with their sharp noses and narrow faces; and that the African people think Americans look pale and sick and then draws the young reader back to the conclusion that they all come from the same human stock and their color and facial formations are unimportant and that men of different color are more like each other than they are like any animal or other creature.

She treats the old-fashioned "blood will tell" theory with illustrations from modern science and in a simple way by showing the four basic types of blood used in transfusions—O, A, B, and AB types—and points out that these four types occur in every

race and color. "A" type blood is found among people with black, white, yellow and red skins, and it can be used interchangeably among all races in medical care.

### History of Behavior

The history of behavior, dress, and manners, which most clearly distinguish people with varied backgrounds, she also treats with humor and intelligence. The origin of the handshake with its illustrations of the armored knight, the use of handkerchiefs, and the development of table manners is very interesting, giving the conception that manners and habit patterns are not items of separation between human beings, but interesting ties that bind them all to the past and the development of civilization.

### Wide Selection

The chapters on the settlement of America, the capturing and importing of African slaves, the settlement of the West and the development of industry, although briefly treated, are nevertheless accurate historical illustrative material.

She raises in simple terms the question of friendship and the choosing of friends which all children do on the basis of personal congeniality and companionship. "The boy with a lot of melanin in his skin" is the way the author describes a Negro child and "the boy with a lot of carotene in his skin" is the boy of Chinese or Japanese extraction.

She briefly faces the question of the people who sometimes say they don't like those who are foreigners, and of different races and religions and asks the children to think about it in simple terms, coming to the conclusion that "as for hating foreigners, then we might as well hate ourselves."

The final conclusion is sound philosophically and sound politically. "We are all the most important things in the world. Everyone is kind to us and that we are related to everyone in the whole world."

The book is charmingly illustrated and would certainly be good supplementary reading in school and pleasure reading in the home. It is a little exercise in stopping prejudice before it starts—Copyright, Institute for American Democracy, Inc., 1947.

### "IKE'S" SUCCESSOR?



Gen. Omar N. Bradley, veterans' administrator, has been named by Washington observers as the most likely choice for U.S. army chief of staff to succeed General of the Army Dwight D. Eisenhower. Eisenhower has resigned, effective in 1948, to accept the presidency of Columbia University, New York.

## A BIT OF Nonsense

When Smith walked into his friend's office he found him sitting at his desk, looking very depressed.

"Hello, old man!" said Smith. "What's up?"

"Oh just my wife," replied the other sadly. "She's engaged a new secretary for me."

"Well, there's nothing wrong about that. Is she a blonde or a brunette?"

"He's bald."

In New York, an Italian was being examined in court after applying for citizenship.

He answered correctly questions as to the name of the President and the capital of the United Nations. Then came this:

"Could you become president of the United States?"

"No," was the reply.

"Why not?" persisted the official.

"You please excuse," begged the Italian. "I very busy right now sella de peanuts."

Hotel Guest (phoning down at 2 a.m. for the third time): "Say, are you the night clerk?"

Crabbed Clerk: "Yes, what's biting you now?"

Guest: "That's what I'd like to know."

Little Betty Jane (in the country for the first time): "Oh, Mama, look at the cute little green snake!"

Mother (the same): "Put it down at once. It might be as dangerous as a ripe one."

Esther: "I want a ticket for Mangolia."

Ticket Agent (after ten minute search for Mangolia in the railway guide): "Where is Mangolia?"

Esther: "She's sitting right over there on the bench."

"On the day on which my wedding occurred—"

"You'll pardon the correction, but affairs such as marriages, receptions, dinners and things of that sort 'take place.' It is only ceremonies which 'occur.' You see the distinction?"

"Yes, I see. As I was saying, the day on which my wedding occurred—"

The rivalry between Disraeli and Gladstone—prime ministers under Queen Victoria—was intense. Called upon to tell the difference between a misfortune and a calamity, Disraeli hesitated and then answered: "There is a similarity, but there is also a profound difference. If, let us say, Mr. Gladstone were to fall into the Thames, that would be a misfortune. But if anyone were to pull him out, that would be a calamity."

## SUDSY WAVES

By Clifford E. Lee

**I**N 1912 the supposedly unsinkable super-liner Titanic struck an iceberg and went down in mid-Atlantic. Of 2,201 persons aboard 711 were saved. They owed their lives to the ship's wireless, then a fantastic contrivance of weird coils and jumping sparks. This was the first time a large ship had used the new apparatus to broadcast the S.O.S.

The result of this experience was a great impetus to the use of wireless at sea. But it was not until 1916 that it was made compulsory to carry such equipment on all British ships. The apparatus was costly and added nothing directly to the profits of the shipowners. There is a parallel in the delayed adoption of safety equipment for the air-liners of today.

Marconi, according to the corporation which uses the title today, is "the most famous name in radio." He is often given credit as its inventor. In fact, as with most scientific achievements, many men of many countries participated. Paraday had long before propounded the theory of electric waves in space. Heinrich Hertz in 1888 discovered that such waves could be set in motion by an electric spark and picked up a short distance away.

Marconi's name first came before the public in 1896 when he got a patent for improvements to the Hertz apparatus. Marconi added aerial and ground, succeeded in transmitting these waves for miles. Two years later he patented a transmitter which involved some of the principles used in radio today. In dealing consistently with the patent office he set a trend most noticeable in radio. For no other industry is as scandalously tied up with patent rackets to the public detriment. But in 1901 Marconi succeeded in bridging the Atlantic with his signals and the future of wireless was sure.

The major problem of wireless was not the transmission of these waves which travel through space at 186,000 miles per second. It was in receiving them, converting them into waves human organs are capable of detecting. Radio would be of little practical value if reception still depended on the crystal detectors of the early days. The men whose discoveries led to the electronic radio tube made a vital contribution.

### Back in 1883

Thomas A. Edison discovered some of the principles of the radio tube in 1883. But because electrons were still not understood the discovery was not immediately followed up. It was 1904 before Prof. Ambrose Fleming applied the Edison discovery to invent a radio

tube. It was different from those of today, but it did involve the use of an evacuated bulb which resembled an electric light.

Up to this point the experiments were with the dot-dash signals of the telegraph. In 1907 Poulsen of Denmark applied telephony to wireless, paved the way for voice transmission. We call that "radio" but the British refer to it also as "wireless."

### Amplified the Waves

Dr. Lee de Forest remodelled the Fleming tube to perform the miracle that makes modern radio possible. His tube strengthened or amplified the waves it picked up. Before that the only power involved was that from the station broadcasting. But the new receivers could pick up waves of power so weak they would have to be multiplied a million times to light a flashlight bulb, magnify them to useful intensity. Radio as we know it was born. By 1918 it was technically good enough to be reasonably practical. Broadcasting on a large scale began in the U.S. in 1920.

### Queer Notions

By 1926 loud-speakers were common. We had left behind the headphones. But we have, kept some early notions about the radio that are as awkward as headphones and as queer as the horns of the first loud-speakers.

The queerest of those notions is that radio is primarily an advertising medium. For our attitude to radio can only be explained by accepting that as its main function. Entertainment, a cultural and educative force, yes, but secondary to its prime purpose of peddling soap. We let the advertisers pay for it. We leave its operation largely to commercial firms whose purpose must be to secure the revenues that only advertising can bring. We have allowed our days to be divided into fifteen-minute intervals because that is the most convenient parcel of radio time to sell. We suffer commercial plugs mixed into our jazz, our dinner music, our operas, even the children's bedtime stories.

Had our notions been as queer, and had the first electric lights been illuminated advertisements, we should never have used electric lights for illumination except as the secondary radiations of electric signs.

Radio is potentially the greatest educational and cultural force. What we have done with it is the equivalent of letting soap companies pay our teachers' salaries in return for a classroom plug every fifteen minutes for Super Suds. No doubt there are makers of suds who would be glad to deal with our school boards. But we would be revolted by the idea. Only by the accident of a false start do we feel differently about radio.

## TRUCK DRIVERS VOTE AGAINST BOARD'S AWARD

Truck drivers and warehousemen of three Edmonton transfer companies, by an overwhelming majority, voted against the award of the Board of Arbitration, convened by Provincial Orders-in-Council to study and rule on the dispute between the union and the employers.

The dispute affects the Western Cartage, MacCosham's, and Alberta Motor companies.

The Board of Arbitration had recommended that the employers who had refused to consider entering into an agreement with the Union, should do so, but the award did not include a recommendation for 85¢ per hour which the men are demanding. The award was accompanied with a minority report by one of the members of the Board, recommending 85¢ per hour.

"We pointed out to the Board of Arbitration that railway express drivers whose work is similar to that of MacCosham and Western Cartage drivers were being paid at rates considerably higher than the Union was demanding; that our demand for 85¢ per hour was modest compared to the fact that many firms were paying truck drivers 85¢ and more an hour," said Union

officials.

Union officials consider the vote result also as a protest against the recent orders by the Board of Industrial Relations, whereby employers were granted an exemption from the 48-hour week and overtime pay provisions of the Alberta Labor Act. The men are asking for overtime after the eighth hour of each work day. The Board Orders practically abolish over-time pay altogether.

The truck drivers claim that they have been attempting to come to an agreement with their employers for over a year, and that at each meeting the employers have refused to strike action. Until the present time the Union has not threatened a strike, but has made every attempt to arrive at a peaceful settlement of the dispute. However the "insolent" position of the employers will certainly force such action upon the Union, say union officials.

"We will get 85¢ per hour," said one union official, "and if the employers will not negotiate, we will have no choice but to use firmer methods."

The first measure designed to restrict "freedom" of doctors, comes not from a socialist government, but from the Liberal government in Manitoba. The medical profession is fighting a government proposal requiring graduation in medicine to practise in Manitoba for at least three years.

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## PERSONAL STUFF Says Newspapers

(Continued from page 1)

in 1921." He said the other day: "You know, I've been strongly reminded of 1921 as I talk to my neighbors now. There is the same kind of a swing away from the government in power. It hasn't reached the momentum it reached in 1921, maybe fifty per cent of that, but its characteristics are the same. There is the same quiet making up of minds as we had then. It is not, of course, like 1925 and won't be. But if the present trend keeps up as it is in my district I believe it will be a case of 1921 history repeating itself." Coming from him I thought this result of his one-man canvass was interesting and significant. It is doubly significant when taken with reports from some other parts of the province. Wherever our C.C.F. people have been doing any canvassing they have found the same quiet trend. And, what is very important, they have met with friendliness and genuine interest.

This was exemplified in the experience of one of the members of the C.C.F. provincial board the other day. He was on private business in a part of his constituency where the C.C.F. had never made a headway at all. Some of the people he met, knowing well his political alignment, asked him to come there to hold a meeting. They said, "we'd like to learn something about the C.C.F." He was skeptical. "We've been here before and held meetings," he said, "and we've sent you our literature and you can't tell me that you don't know what the C.C.F. stands for." But they persisted. "No, we don't. Sure, you've been here before and you've left your literature. But we weren't interested. We didn't bother listening to you and we didn't read your literature. But now we are interested. Now we will listen and we will read." So they are going to get the chance. Is this an indication of a changed situation in the province? It would seem so.

In another constituency where a live wire secretary has already had his neighborhood canvass conducted, the returns are almost too good to believe. After making due allowance for the reluctance of some people to offend a neighbor who is canvassing them, the number of "favorables" seems incredible. On the other hand the number of new memberships for the area is unusually high. Not very many people pay for a membership in a political organization unless they mean business. Well, we can say this: all in all the reports are more encouraging than ever before. The only place they are not encouraging is where there are no reports at all. Would that be in your district, brother?

## Co-ops Endorse

(Continued from page 1)

than before the war, evidence, if such be needed of the social changes all to the good."

### Membership Grows

The lengthy report of the Co-operative Congress, a book of printed pages, reveals the great emphasis being laid on education, technical and otherwise. It notes a growth in membership from 1.8 millions in 1924 to 7.8 millions in 1946.

"The percentage of the Co-operative movement's membership now affiliated to the Party is 84.7," it states.

The Co-operative Party in turn is an integral part of the Labor Party through representation on its National Council.

Two ants were running at a great rate across the cracker box. "Why are we running so fast," asked one.

"Don't you see—it says 'Tear across dotted line.'"

(Continued from page 1)

countries today, is menaced by inflation. But the Star does not mention that inflation in N.Z. is comparatively mild. Few English-speaking countries have kept the brakes on inflation as effectively as N.Z. has done since it began to tackle the problem in 1942.

### Costs More in Canada

Hon. David Wilson, former N.Z. High Commissioner in Canada, said on his return to Wellington recently: "The cost of living, especially in food prices, is much higher in Canada than in N.Z. To live on the N.Z. Standard a Canadian worker would need nearly twice N.Z. wages."

As in every other country, there is a housing shortage in N.Z. But if there had been no war there would be no housing shortage. As it is, in the last two years the government has built 18,000 new houses, and of every £10 spent in N.Z. today on construction work, £7 is going into houses. Compare that with Canada's record, on a population basis.

The Christian Science Monitor's fairy tale about Labor's position in the House of Representatives are pure fabrication. Even the Star squirmed off by calling it a guess. It's not a guess. It's a lie. The truth is that in a House of 80—not 90—members the Labor government has 42, which gives it a handy majority of four. And the next election is three years away.

### Record Vote

Admittedly, this is Labor's smallest majority since it was first elected 12 years ago. Yet the number of people who voted for the Labor party at the recent general election was an all-time record for any political party in N.Z.

It is often forgotten that the famous Conservative prime minister, W. F. Massey, governed N.Z. for 13 years with a majority that never exceeded four and for a long time was only one.

When the newspapers talk about serious discontent and rebellion among Labor supporters in N.Z. they're just whistling in the dark.

## N. Z. Health

(Continued from Page 2)

administrator hospital and medical benefits. Senator McKenna predicted the Commonwealth will have the finest public health program in the world.

Touring about the populous sections of Australia for five weeks, Dr. MacLean found the Labor party everywhere strongly entrenched in the favor of the people. Australian Senate of 36 members, six from each state, is overwhelmingly Labor. Federal senators are elected for six-year terms, with half of them going to the polls every three years.

Australian senators wanted to know what progress Prime Minister King had made with reforming the Canadian Senate, something he had promised to do in his 1919 platform. The visitor informed them that Mr. King had "reformed" the Senate by filling all vacancies, as they occurred, with Liberals. Australian Senators smiled as they wondered why the Canadian people continued to put up with an upper house appointed for life.

The one-time C.C.F. federal candidate in Regina noted that everywhere he went in Australia and New Zealand people spoke highly of Mr. Justice T. C. Davis, former high commissioner to the Antipodes. Saskatchewan's farmer attorney-general had been "a most efficient commissioner for Canada," said Dr. MacLean. In Regina, Dr. and Mrs. MacLean will visit their daughters and renew many old acquaintances. Dr. MacLean will also confer with Premier T. C. Douglas, minister of health, and other cabinet ministers.

## Explanation

(Continued from page 1)

ministers have financial interests in licensed premises. He asked for a cabinet clean-up.

"The premier should tell the public how such interests were acquired, and particularly to what extent the Treasury Branches have been used to finance business ventures of his ministers," he contended.

Mr. Roper said if the premier is not prepared to do this he will demand a public investigation to bring out the facts.

Admitting that ownership of licensed premises is a perfectly legitimate business in Alberta, the C.C.F. leader said the question was not one which had anything to do with the wet or dry issue, but with the propriety of a cabinet minister being engaged in a business so directly controlled by the government and the legislature.

### Not Disinterested

"In almost every session of the legislature," he said, "the members of the house must deal with questions affecting the sale of beer. No member of the government whose private interests are in licensed premises can be regarded as disinterested when such matters are before the house."

The C.C.F. leader told his audience that within the next year the people of Alberta and Canada would make a choice between prosperity and depression when they cast their votes for provincial and federal governments.

### National Planning

"Before the war, with no democratic control over the economic life of the country, there was depression and misery in Canada," Mr. Roper said. "It was national planning and direction which enabled us to produce twenty billions of dollars worth of wealth for war in six years and at the same time to have prosperity at home," he added.

All the political parties except the C.C.F. have a program of return to the economic anarchy which will give the country a worse depression than any it has yet seen, the C.C.F. leader charged.

### Taxes and Fees Up 136%

Contending that it was time for a change in Alberta, Mr. Roper said provincial taxes, licenses and fees collected by the present government had increased from \$11.89 per capita in 1936 to \$28.07 in 1946—an increase of 136%.

"Government policies and a failure to bear the province's fair share of increased municipal burdens have also more than doubled municipal tax bills," he charged.

Sell Out to Insurance Co.'s  
Condemning what he called a "sellout" to the insurance corporations, the C.C.F. leader said the motor vehicle owners in Alberta were being forced by a pernicious form of compulsion-by-threat to buy insurance at rates five times as high as the rate charged for the same protection in Saskatchewan, without giving protection to the people of the province.

"To establish and maintain the myth that we've been getting 'good government', carloads of propaganda printing are being bought," Mr. Roper charged. The printing bill of the government had increased from \$162,000 in 1936 to \$280,000 in 1946, he said.

### No Electrification Plan

Failure of the government to make any move to provide rural electrification was scored by the C.C.F. leader. He said by taking over the power system in Saskatchewan the C.C.F. government there has reduced the rates to consumers three times and had added thousands of new customers by building 1,800 miles of new transmission lines, while for the first time making a profit for the power commission.

It was time for a change in this province, Mr. Roper said, and he

believed the change would be for the people to turn to the C.C.F.

Asked on his return to Edmonton on Wednesday to comment on Mr. Fallow's statement that the mortgage he holds is not a recent one, Mr. Roper said:

"The history of the transaction as revealed by the records available to the public is as follows:

"A company known as Vermilion Hotel Limited was organized on June 27th, 1946. On July 19 this company gave a mortgage for \$30,000 to Barry Kuefler, Waskatenau; Armand J. Canuel, Mirror; Fred Woytkiw, Mundare and John Kozlak, St. Michael. The odd thing about this transaction is that the mortgage was not payable at the addresses of the men to whom it was issued, but, at the rate of \$300.00 per month, at 15 Wellington Crescent, Edmonton."

"Whether or not the persons to whom the mortgage was given were merely agents of Mr. Fallow (which seems a reasonable assumption in view of payments being made at his residence) is not now important. The mortgage is now in Mr. Fallow's own name."

"On November 28th, 1946, the mortgage was transferred to him. He is described in the instrument as 'Minister of Public Works.' The transfer is marked 'accepted' with the signature, 'W. A. Fallow'."

## Worst Enemy of Peace Is Hunger

Says Norwegian  
With half of the world hungry, the way to secure peace is to "stop starvation rather than to prepare people to shoot. The worst enemy of peace is hunger."

So declared Dr. Aake Ording, Norwegian delegate to the United Nations, in an address before a gathering of nurses at Atlantic City.

"What is more important—a starving child or a new car?" he asked. "Citrus fruits are rotting, potatoes are being thrown to pigs and fish thrown back into the sea—all because we haven't transport. It's time we made hunger first priority."

## At The Exhibition



Sylvia Manon and Company in "Adagio Deluxe." This famous Broadway Trio will offer sensational dancing routines in the big "Night Club Frolics" show when it appears in front of the grandstand at the Edmonton exhibition all next week.

## HINT AT ATOMIC POWER STATION FOR AUSTRALIA

The possibility of an atomic power station being built in South Australia was mentioned by Army Minister Cyril Chambers and South Australian Premier Mr. Playford. They returned recently from an inspection of the uranium deposits at Mount Painter in South Australia.

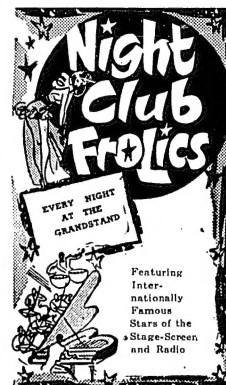
Mr. Chambers said that Australian scientists had their dreams of building an atomic power plant. He said that he could not say when the station would be built but it appeared as if the field at Mt. Painter would supply some, at least, of the materials required. Mr. Playford said that after talks with Professor Marcus Oliphant and other notable scientists, he was convinced that perseverance with the Mt. Painter field work would be justified.

He added that an atomic power station in South Australia would be of more value to industry than the discovery of an oil field.

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